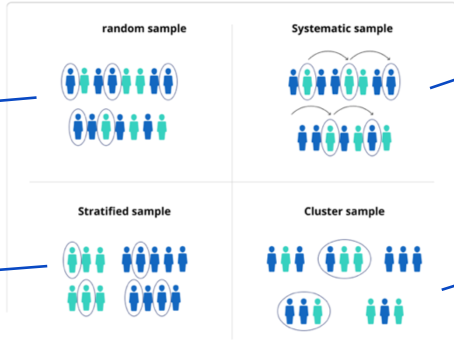
Chapter 11 Statistics – (Study) Formula Sheet

11.1 – Statistical Studies

Sampling techniques



equal Chance

Select every 5th

① split by characteristic
② & Randomly sample within each group (strata)

① Mini-populations
② & census each randomly selected group (cluster)

Easiest (Biased)

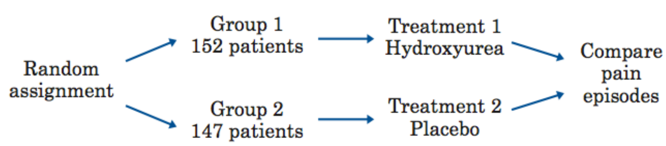
Observational Study vs Experiment

- **Observational study** – Observes existing data.
  - Can reveal association or correlation between variables, but not causation.

- **Experiment** – Generates data to help identify cause-and-effect relationships.
  - Imposes treatments and controls randomly to groups.

Principles of Experimental Design

1. Randomize the control and treatment groups.
2. Control for outside effects on the variable.
3. Replicate the experiment a significant number of times to see meaningful patterns.



11.2 – Displaying Data

Frequency Tables

- Summarize datasets by counting the number of observations for each category, distinct value or interval.

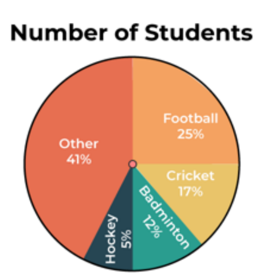
Type of Computer	Frequency	Percent
Desktop	11	11/50 = 22%
Laptop	23	23/50 = 46%
Notebook	9	9/50 = 18%
Tablet	7	7/50 = 14%

Number of Pets	Frequency
1-2	7
3-4	3
5-6	3
7-8	2

Total = 15

Graphical Displays of Data

- Pie charts (categorical data)
  - Compare parts to a whole (slices are proportion of a category).



Examples

a) What percent of observations have between 1 and 4 pets inclusive?

$$\frac{7+3}{15} = \frac{10}{15} = \boxed{66.7\%}$$

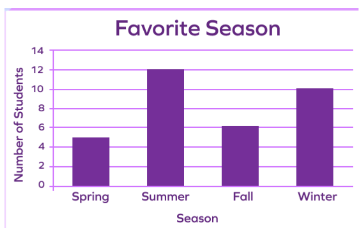
b) What percent of students prefer Football or Hockey?

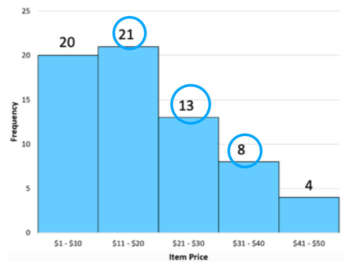
% Football + % Hockey

= 25% + 5%

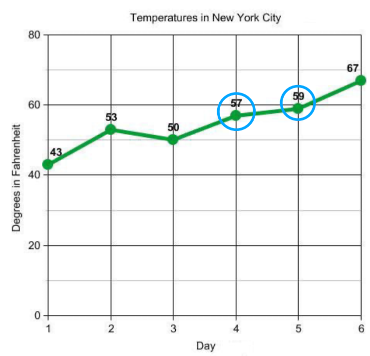
= $\boxed{30\%}$

- Bar graphs (categorical data) and Histograms (numeric data)
    - Height of bar represents amount of data in each category (counts or relative frequencies).





- Line graph
    - Shows changes in a numerical variable over time.



c) Bar graph – Which season has the highest frequency?

Summer → 12

d) Histogram – How many items cost between \$11 and \$40 inclusive?

$21 + 13 + 8 = \boxed{42}$

e) How many days was the temperature between 55 and 60 °F?

$\boxed{\text{2 days}}$

11.3 – Describing and Analyzing Data

Measures of Center

- $\boxed{\textbf{Mean (average)} = \bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n}{n}}$
    - NOT resistant → Affected by outliers
- **Median** (middle)
    - The middle value in an ordered list.
    - Resistant → NOT affected by outliers.
- **Mode** (most common)
    - The most frequently occurring value(s).
    - Resistant → NOT affected by outliers.
    - Only measure of center that can be used with categorical data.

Measures of Spread

- $\boxed{\textbf{Range} = \text{Max} - \text{Min}}$
- **Standard deviation**
    - Measures average distance from the mean.
    - (Don't calculate by hand).

Use calculator to answer these if possible!!!

Example

Dataset: 1, 2, 7, 3, 6, 9, 1, 0, 4, 7

$n = 10$

a) Find the mean.

★ **Calc: 1-Var Stats** ★ (Data in L_1)

By hand

$\frac{1 + 2 + \cdots + 7}{10} = \boxed{\bar{x} = 4}$

b) Find the median. $\boxed{\text{med} = 3.5}$

$\cancel{0}, \cancel{1}, \cancel{1}, \cancel{2}, 3, 4, \cancel{6}, \cancel{7}, \cancel{7}, \cancel{9}$

$(3+4)/2 = 3.5$

c) Find the mode.

1 + 2 ⇒ occur twice

d) Find the range.

Range = max − min = 9 − 0 = $\boxed{9}$

e) Find the sample standard deviation.

from calc

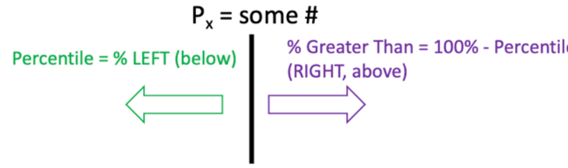
$\boxed{s_x = 3.091}$

↓

sample

Measures of Relative Position

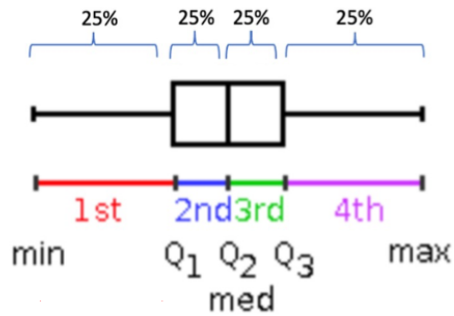
- A **percentile** tells you the percent of observations/individuals you are higher than.



- **Quartiles** are specific percentiles.
    - Q_1 is the 25th Percentile.
    - Q_3 is the 75th Percentile.
    - Q_2 is the 50th Percentile = Median.

- **Inner Quartile Range (IQR)**
    - $\boxed{IQR = Q_3 - Q_1}$

- **5-number summary**
    - Min, Q_1, Med, Q_3, Max → Points of a boxplot

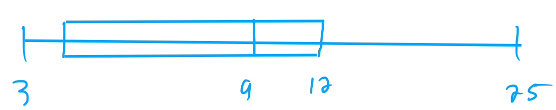


- Example: Calculate the 5-number summary and sketch a boxplot for the following dataset.
    - 12, 3, 4, 7, 21, 3, 9, 8, 10, 11, 25, 11, 13, 4, 5

By hand: 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11, 12, 13, 21, 25

min = 3 Q_1 = 4 Med = 9 Q_3 = 12 max = 25

By calc: 1var stats (L_1 = #s) → min = 3, Q_1 = 4, Med = 9, Q_3 = 12, max = 25



11.4 – The Normal Distribution

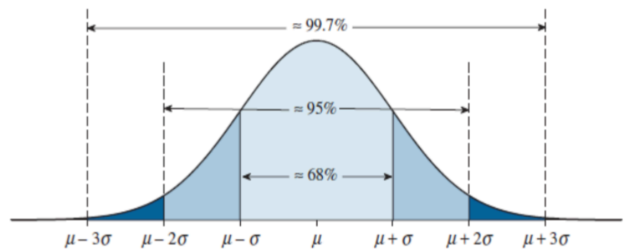
Empirical Rule (68 – 95 – 99.7 Rule)

"step"

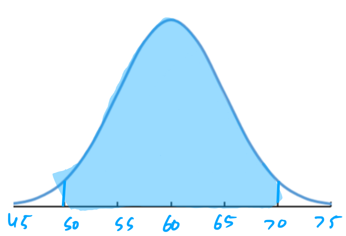
68% of the data lies within 1 st dev of the mean.

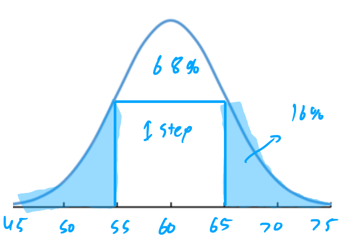
95% of the data lies within 2 st devs of the mean.

99.7% of the data lies within 3 st devs of the mean.



- Finding probabilities using the Empirical Rule.
    - Step 1 → **Draw** and **label** curve.
    - Step 2 → **Shade** curve.
    - Step 3 → **Use empirical rule**.





Example

Oak tree heights are normally distributed with mean 60 m and st dev 5 m.

a) Find the percent of trees between 50 m and 70 m tall.

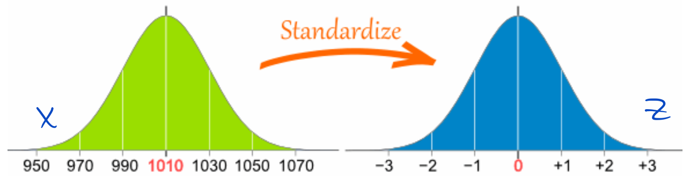
2 steps ⇒ $\boxed{95\%}$

b) Find the percent of trees greater than 65 m

Outside = $\frac{\text{Total}}{100\%}$ − $\frac{\text{Inside}}{68\%}$ = 32%

ONLY right = $\frac{32\%}{2}$ = $\boxed{16\%}$

Finding probabilities based on the normal distribution



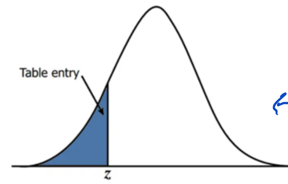
- Step 1 → **Standardize** using the **z-score**.

  $$\boxed{\text{Formula: } z = \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} = \frac{obs - mean}{st\ dev}}$$

  - Ex) X has a normal distribution with mean 10 and st dev 2.
    Find the z-score for $X = 13$.

    $z = \frac{13-10}{2} = \boxed{1.5}$

- Step 2 → **Draw**, **label** and **shade** curve.
  - This is how you show your work!!!

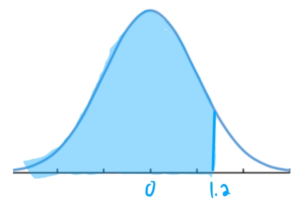


- Step 3 → Use '**Standard Normal Distribution'** table to find the probability for Z.
  - Table ALWAYS gives probability LESS THAN Z: P(Z < z).

  - Examples (How to use table)

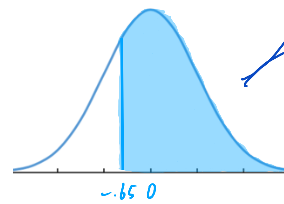
  - Left probability = TABLE (Directly)

    $P(Z < \underset{1.20}{1.2}) = \boxed{0.8849}$



  - Right probability = 1 - LEFT

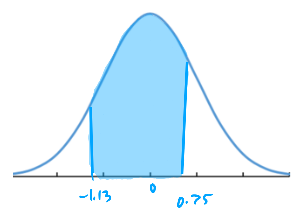
    $P(Z > -0.65) = 1 - P(Z < -0.65) = 1 - 0.2578$
    $= \boxed{0.7422}$



Does Not match
=> extra step

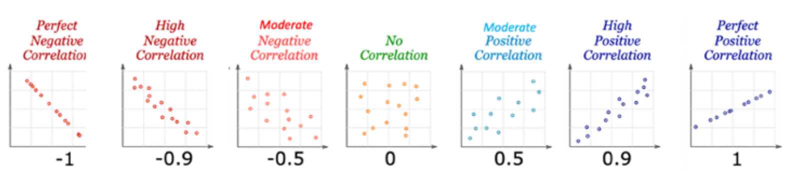
  - Between probability = LEFT Z_2 – LEFT Z_1

    $P(\underset{Z_1}{-1.13} < Z < \underset{Z_2}{0.75}) = P(Z < 0.75) - P(Z < -1.13)$
    $= 0.7734 - 0.1292$
    $= \boxed{0.6442}$



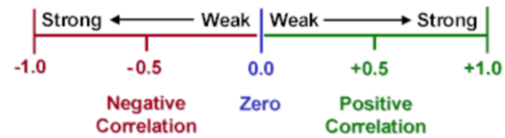
12.3 – Data Exploration

Scatterplots:



- **Form**: Linear, lurved, or random scatter
- **Direction**: Positive, negative or no association
- **Strength**: Weak, moderate or strong

Correlation (r):



- Interpreting correlation (LINEAR)
  - Sign = Direction
  - Absolute value $|r|$ = Strength

- Calculate using calculator
  - **LinReg(ax+b) or 2-Var Stats**
  - $L_1 = X$, $L_2 = Y$

show work by writing this

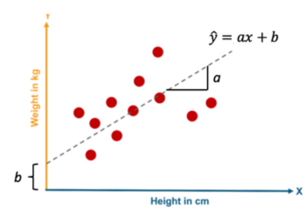
Regression:

- Step 1 → Determine if there is a **significant correlation** (**linear relationship**).
  - Compare $|r|$ and Critical Value (CV) for n (sample size) and significance level α.
  - If $|r|$ > CV → statistically significant.

Critical Values of the Pearson Correlation Coefficient		
n	$\alpha = 0.05$	$\alpha = 0.01$
4	0.950	0.990
5	0.878	0.959
6	0.811	0.917
7	0.754	0.875

- Step 2 → Once we have a significant correlation, we can find the **regression line**.
  - $\hat{y} = ax + b$ (get results from correlation calculation)
    $= slope \cdot x + intercept$

- Step 3 → Make **predictions** using the regression line.
  - Just plug in the new X value to our equation and this will give us the predicted Y.



Example

Dataset:

X	3	5	4	7	6	10
Y	24	40	34	32	17	18

a) Calculate the correlation r.

2-var stats (x, y)

$\boxed{r = 0.4205}$

OR LinReg(ax+b) → X = L_1, Y = L_2

b) Determine if r is significant for $\alpha = 0.01$.

$n = 6$

$|r| = 0.4205 < 0.917 = CV$

$\Rightarrow$ not significant

c) Suppose we have different regression equation where $\hat{y} = 5x + 2$.

Predict Y for $X = 3$:

$\hat{Y} = 5(3) + 2 = \boxed{17}$